The Pyongyang Times

No. 27 (451) SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade GUSTAV HUSAK-led

CSR Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Together with Leading Cadres of Party and Government, Meets Guests at Airport

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with Comrade Gustav Husak

The Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, arrived in Pyongyang on June 20 by special plane on an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with leading cadres of the Party and the Government, met the guests at the airport.

The Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak consists of Comrade Lubomir Strougal, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Premier of the Government; Comrade Vasil Bilak, Member of the Presidium, and Secretary, of the CC of the CCP; Comrade Antonin Kapek, Member of the Presidium of the CC of the CCP and Chief Secretary of the Prague City Committee of the CCP; Comrade Jindrich Zahradnik, Deputy Premier of the Government; Comrade Miloslav Houza, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Josef Grosser, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the DPRK.

The streets of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, were festively decorated in welcome of the distinguished guests.

Working people in the capital with flags of our country and Czechoslovakia and bunches of flowers and multi-coloured balloons in their hands turned out to the streets and the airport to greet the guests.

Put up in place of honour above large crowds of people in the airport were a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Fluttering side by side on the flag poles were the flags of our country and Czechoslovakia.

The welcoming crowds were carrying streamers bearing the words: "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party!" "Warm welcome to the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak!" "Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia!" "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" "U.S. imperialists, quit south Korea!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, came to the airport before the arrival of the guests.

Present at the airport were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee, and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party and Ministers of the Administration Council; and other leading functionaries of the Party and Government organs and working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; Li Won Bom, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and leading personages of the scientific, educational, cultural, art and press organs.

Also present at the airport were Josef Grosser, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the DPRK, who is a member of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and staff members of the CSR Embassy and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang and their wives.

At 10:30 a.m., the special plane carrying the guests appeared in the sky, escorted by a formation of the air force of the Korean People's Army, and slowly touched down.

The multitudes burst into thunderous cheers and waved flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers over their heads, extending enthusiastic welcome to the distinguished guests who have come carrying with them the warm feelings of friendship cherished by the fraternal Czechoslovak people for our people.

Comrade Gustav Husak and his entourage alighted from the plane, acknowledging the rousing cheers of the crowds.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with Comrade Gustav Husak.

Comrade Gustav Husak and his entourage exchanged greetings with the leading cadres of the Party and Government and other cadres of our country and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries present at the airport.

Little girls presented the guests with fragrant flowers in token of friendship.

A grand ceremony welcoming the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak was held at the airport.

The national anthem of Czechoslovakia and the Patriotic Song of our country were played and a 21 gun salute was fired.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Gustav Husak reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Comrade Kim Il and Comrade Lubomir Strougal also reviewed the guard of honour.

After the welcoming ceremony, in company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Gustav Husak and his entourage passed, waving their hands in front of the enthusiastically cheering crowds, and took cars and headed for the city.

The car carrying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, arrived in Ryonmot-dong, the entrance to the city proper, from the airport.

Loud cheers of *manse* (hurrah) rocked the sky and earth all at once while the beating of drums and gongs went on and waves of flowers rolled over thoroughfares.

Amid the loud strains of the welcome music, women labour innovators rushed forward and presented bouquets of fragrant flowers they had prepared with the best wishes to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Gustav Husak, a goodwill envoy of the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

An open car carrying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Gustav Husak, followed by an open car carrying Comrade Premier Kim Il and Comrade Premier Lubomir Strougal and cars carrying the distinguished guests, passed through the welcome arch and entered the main street through multi-coloured tapes marked by the friendly feelings.

Deep emotions and joy and warm sentiments of friendship were pervading the streets of the capital greeting the mission sent by the Czechoslovak people, the close friends and brothers of the Korean people, who are advancing hand in hand with us along the path of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Workers, technicians and office workers and cooperative farmers in the city were carrying streamers reading: "Warm welcome to the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak!" "Warm welcome to the goodwill mission of the Czechoslovak people!" and "Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia!" They were full of joy over their significant meeting with the goodwill mission, raising cheers and dancing the Red Flag Dance to the accompaniment of the brass band.

The welcomers were sending up cheers waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and throwing confetti. Among them were seen workers of the March 26 Factory which has friendly ties with a factory of Czechoslovakia.

The visit to our country of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak will go a long way towards further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia and cementing the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries and will inspire our people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Tens of thousands of welcomers extended cheers to the distinguished guests, sincerely rejoicing over and warmly hailing the great successes which the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, have scored in their struggle to build a developed socialist society, smashing the subversive machinations of the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces at home and firmly defending the gains of socialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak waved his hand to express thanks to the citizens of Pyongyang, a hero city, for their welcome overflowing with fraternity and conveyed to the fraternal Korean people the warm, friendly greetings from the Czechoslovak people who are vigorously endeavouring to carry out the Fifth Five-Year Plan set forth by the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The motorcade passed through the Ryonghung crossroads where school boys and girls warmly welcomed the distinguished guests, beating big and small drums and playing accordions, and arrived at the road leading to the Mansudae hill.

Floating high above the Mansudae hill where stand the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean Revolution Museum, the seat

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TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the CSR, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the national holiday of the CSR.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of thanks from the delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador headed by its General Secretary Comrade **Pedro Antonio Saad**, which had visited our country.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the fourth anniversary of the victory of the May revolution in the Sudan, and a message from **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the national day of the URC.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of the national day of Tunisia, and a message of greetings to **Mohammad Zahir Shah**, King of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, on the independence day of Afghanistan.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

"The Cause of Korean Reunification Will Certainly Be Realized on the Principles of Independence, Peaceful Reunification and Great National Unity"

Letter of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World Supported

Full Support from Chilean Communist Party

The Chilean Communist Party expressed full support to the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, which clarified the five-point proposal—the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the cessation of reinforcement of armaments and arms race, the reduction of armed forces and armaments, the stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south. The Party declared: we are convinced that this is a realistic and reasonable proposal which can bring the reunification of Korea without foreign interference.

This stand of the Chilean Communist Party was manifested in its statement issued on the first anniversary of the opening of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Chile.

The statement pointed out:

Marking this anniversary the Communist Party deems it necessary to express full support to the letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK for the purpose of accelerating peaceful national reunification.

The DPRK Government put forth many proposals and took initiatives for their materialization, proceeding from the just and lofty desire of the Korean people to shape the destiny of the nation by themselves and contribute to the cause of world peace.

Such stand and desire of the Korean people were made clear in the August 6, 1971, speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's

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Comrade Gustav Husak, accompanied by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Comrade Kim Il, review a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army

Girl students present the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Gustav Husak with fragrant bouquets

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

Government Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 12 the government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation David-Charles Ganao, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of the Congo; and members of the delegation Louis Sylvain Goma, Minister of Public Works, Transports and Civil Aviation of the PRC; Ongakou Alphonse, Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Abdoul-Kader Diawara, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang.

On hand was Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Delegation of Radio Tokyo, Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 15 the delegation of Radio Tokyo, Japan, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Hiroshi Uta, Director of the Information Department and Chief of the Editorial Writers Board of Radio Tokyo, Japan.

On hand were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, and Chairman Kim Si Hak of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and had a luncheon with them.

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Republic of Korea.

The statement stressed:

Korea's reunification is a matter concerning the desire and rights of the Korean people, and its realization will be a precious contribution to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We hail the endeavours of the DPRK Government and people for this and are convinced that they will attain their goal.

General Secretary of Syrian Communist Party Makes Public Statement

Khaled Bakdash, General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party, made public recently a statement in support of the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

In the statement he said:

The letter of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly is a striking reflection of the principled and sagacious policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for building the whole of Korea into an independently reunified country under the banner of peace and social progress.

This policy is well mirrored in the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 6, 1971, and in all the proposals put forth by the DPRK from long ago, especially in the recent five-point proposal.

The Syrian people know well that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1950 when all the imperialist forces were committing ceaseless maneuverings to stifle the national independence of Syria and other Arab countries and bar their struggle for complete political and economic emancipation.

The victory won by the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges was a powerful encouragement for us Arab peoples and for the forces of liberation and progress and the peace-loving forces.

The victory of the principled and sagacious policy of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will undoubtedly be a great contribution to the common struggle of the peoples for freedom and peace.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for rearming and training the puppet troops in south Korea while persisting in their aggressive policy and for egging the Israeli aggressors on to aggressive provocations against the Arab countries by supplying them with various lethal weapons.

All the Communists, patriots and progressive figures of the Syrian Arab Republic merge their voices with those of the world forces of freedom, peace and democracy supporting the demand of the DPRK that U.S. troops illegally occupying south Korea be completely withdrawn from there at once and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved, he declared.

He expressed the firm belief that the cause of Korean reunification will certainly be carried out on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Classical Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Foreign Countries

On the occasion of the 61st birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the "New Dag" Publishing House of Norway, the All India-Korea Friendship Association and the "Dimashk Publishing House" of Syria have recently published his immortal classical work "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" in pamphlet form in Norwegian, Hindi and Arabic respectively.

The pamphlets have the portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The book "Revolution and Socialist Construction in Korea," which comprises selections from the leader's immortal classical works, has also been put out in many countries.

Its Spanish and Arabic translations brought out in Mexico and Lebanon contains Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classical works published during the period 1955 to 1970—"Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic," "Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism," "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," etc.

The portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is carried in the foreign language editions of the book.

The translated works are evoking widespread repercussions among many personages in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Mexican university professor Manuel Feliz pointed out that for its correctness and originality, the great *Juche* idea is also exerting a great influence upon the revolutionary people in Latin America, and continued:

"The revolutionary history and the *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung are the history and idea of human emancipation and his revolutionary theory is the most scientific theory in our age.

I will read and study the selections from his works over and over again to learn from his great *Juche* idea and his preeminent theory on the revolution and construction."

Colombian social figure Victor Cabaceiro Vissa remarked that "the revolutionary people of Colombia craved for the Spanish version of the immortal works and programmatic teachings of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Saying that the works of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the experience gained by the Korean people in their struggle provide a precious pabulum for the Colombian working class and that the Colombians will fight on as he taught, he added:

"I am very glad that we have become able to make a profound study of the writings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our age."

Egyptian economist Abdel Hassan had this to say:

"Reading the selections, I have understood more deeply the essence of his great *Juche* idea.

The Korean people have a really great leader. For half a century, Marshal Kim Il Sung has led the Korean people to victory with his strong will and unimaginable gallantry. We know well that Korea today, as a proud socialist country, is following an independent path.

Korea has turned from once a backward agrarian country into a powerful socialist industrial state in a historically short span of time. This owes entirely to the great *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung and to his wise leadership."

Lebanese scholar Khalim Abdallah said:

"I have a great interest in the brilliant successes made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in socialist construction under the sagacious leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. The recently published selections are very good documents for me in understanding the revolution and socialist construction in Korea.

Today in Korea unique theories and policies concerning the revolution and socialist construction are created and shaped by Marshal Kim Il Sung. This serves as a strong guiding principle of struggle, as a living example, for the Arab peoples who were under the colonial yoke of the Western imperialists for a long time.

The great *Juche* idea fathered by Marshal Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiment, are indeed the idea, theory and guide to action giving a perfect answer to the questions confronting the revolutionary peoples of the Arab land which was the colony of the imperialists.

I am convinced that for its correctness and vitality, the *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung exerts and will exert great influence upon the way of thinking of the Arab peoples.

I sincerely hope that more and more writings of Marshal Kim Il Sung will be translated and published in Arabic in the future, too.

I warmly congratulate the recent publication of the selections from the immortal classical works of Marshal Kim Il Sung and heartily wish him good health and a long life."

Expansion Project of Kiyang Tractor Plant in Final Stage

A project for bringing the annual tractor production capacity to tens of thousands in the near future has entered the finishing stage at the Kiyang Tractor Plant, the nation's giant tractor producer.

This is part of the projects for effecting a great turn in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The workers of Kiyang and volunteers who came from different parts of the country to help them have already installed in the newly built processing and assembling shops automatic gear-box processing line, automatic tractor head processing line and many other automatic lines and streamlines and thousands of units of automatic and semi-automatic machine tools built on our own designs and with our own technology and efforts. The trial operation of these automatic lines and streamlines and machines is now going on.

The flame of the high-pitched drive to advance the day of commissioning is sweeping the whole plant—at the large-scale casting shop that sprang up in the place which was a bog only a short time ago, the forging shop fitted out with 2,000 ton press and various types of up-to-date forging machines and at the construction site of the main building of the plant where wall plastering is progressing full steam ahead and in the compound of the plant alive with final adjustment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, busy as he was with state affairs, visited the Kiyang Tractor Plant again recently and inspected in person the newly built or expanded shops, highly praising the successes of the Kiyang workers and workers of different machine plants and volunteers and once again clearly indicated the road ahead of them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...We should attain the annual production level of 30,000 tractors and 15,000-30,000 trucks in a year or two."

True to the teachings of the leader the workers of Kiyang rose as one to implement them. They are waging a spark-flying drive to wind up the installing of all home-made automatic lines and striving hard to become proficient in operating various types of automatic machines and equipment and manufacture necessary tools.

Keeping pace with the endeavours of the Kiyang workers, the workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant, Chollima Kusong Machine Tool Plant and Sungri General Automobile Plant and other machine plants and builders from different parts of the country are energetically helping in the installing of machines and equipment to hasten the commissioning.

Workers of the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant succeeded in the trial operation of various types of automatic lines and automatic machine tools. They are now bending all efforts to wind up quickly the trial operation of the "Chollima" gearbox frame automatic line. During his recent on-the-spot guidance to the plant the leader highly praised them, saying the line was really a great product delightful to see.

Workers from the Chollima Rakwon Machine Plant already completed the installing and trial operation of several automatic electric hearths, 26-shaft automatic boring machines and many other machines and equipment. They admirably operated the automatic line processing main frames of tractor "Pungnyon" which had been built on some 4,000 blueprints, thus turning out its first product with high precision.

Workers from various parts of the country erected these vast structures in a little over one year. They are now striving with vim and vigor to furnish them out like a palace to be handed down to the generations to come.

Thanks to the dynamic drive of the workers of Kiyang and different machine plants and volunteers the project for the expansion of the capacity of the Kiyang Tractor Plant, another monumental edifice, will soon be brought to a successful completion to turn out tens of thousands of tractors per annum.

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for studying the *Juche* idea, and the Chollima statue symbolic of the heroic mettle of the people of Korea, a country of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, were big balloons bearing the words: "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party!" "Welcome," "Friendship" and "Unity" and carrying the flags of our country and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Gaily dressed working women welcomed the guests, dancing to the tune of light band music and waving high *mokran* flower, a symbol of the strong stamina of Korea, and other flowers, azalea and peony.

The Young Pioneers formed the flag of our country and the flag of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with the spacious Mansudae hill as the background, deepening the feelings of friendship between the two peoples.

With the cheers of *manse* (hurrah) echoing through the Moranbong hill and thousands of balloons soaring high into the sky, girl students rushed to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Gustav Husak, a close friend of our people, and presented them with fragrant bouquets.

At the Changjon crossroads in the heart of Pyongyang, the working people welcomed the fatherly leader and the goodwill mission of the Czechoslovak people, respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, and a portrait of Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The fatherly leader and Comrade Gustav Husak waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowds.

The members of the delegation also waved to the welcoming crowds from the windows of the cars.

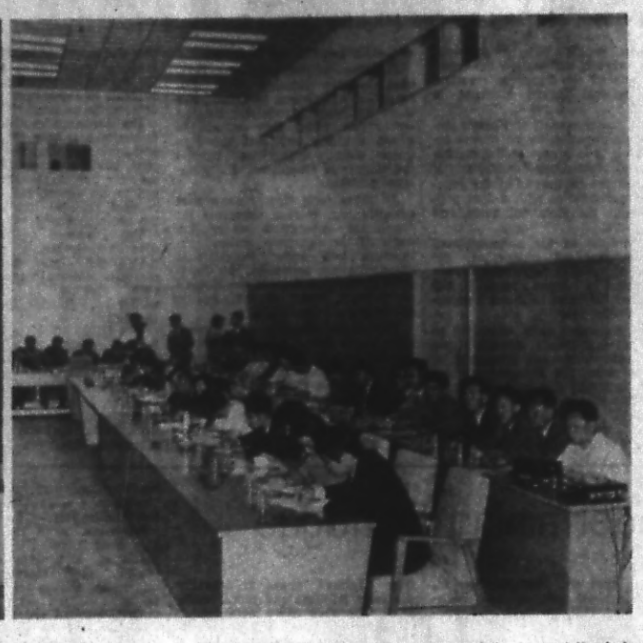
Hanging across the streets the guests passed through were streamers bearing the words: "Let us strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" "U.S. imperialists, get out of south Korea!" "We support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism!" which expressed the sentiments of the crowds. Also put up there were picture boards showing the struggle of the Korean people for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and the independent reunification of the country and showing the world revolutionary peoples jointly dismembering the U.S. imperialists.

Hundreds of thousands of people extended rousing cheers along the 6-km long route from Ryonmot-dong, the entrance to the city proper, to the guest house. Their faces were expressive of the joy of meeting the goodwill mission of the fraternal Czechoslovak people and the determination to make active efforts for further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The welcoming multitudes danced and sang till the motorcade went out of sight, wishing the delegation success in its visit and hoping it will spend significant, pleasant days during its stay in Korea.

Working people, youth and students in Pyongyang accord a warm welcome to the goodwill mission of the Czechoslovak people

Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul Holds Press Conference in Connection with Third NSCC Meeting



Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, held a press conference at the Taedonggang Hall on June 14 in connection with the third meeting of the NSCC.

Hung in place of honour on a wall of the conference hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, who founded the immortal great *Juche* idea and brightly illuminates the road of national reunification with its brilliant rays.

Present at the press conference were Han Ung Sik, Member, and Kim Dok Hyon, Executive, of our side to the NSCC.

It was attended by reporters of **Rodong Sinmun**, the Korean Central News Agency, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and **Minju Choson** and many other newsmen in Pyongyang.

Also present were foreign correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies in our country.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul spoke at the press conference.

He said:

We, attaching especially weighty importance to the recent meeting, showed all sincerity for the progress of the work of the talks and advanced fair and reasonable proposals for an early solution of the question of national reunification.

He referred in detail to the proposals put forward by our side at the meeting:

Our side proposed, firstly, to continue to earnestly discuss the five-point proposal for easing the tension between the north and south and removing the state of military confrontation, a proposal which was advanced by our side at the second meeting as an important step for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country through multiform collaboration and unity between the north and south, secondly, to convene as early as possible political negotiations of various political parties, social organizations and personages of all circles of the north, and south with a view to holding more extensive dialogue and negotiations between the north and south, separately from the NSCC while continuing with its work, and thirdly, to form five subcommittees, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, in accordance with the "agreement on the composition and operation of the NSCC" already reached between the two sides, in order to discuss specific steps for effecting multiform north-south collaboration and intercourse.

The Seoul side, while admitting the appropriateness of the abovementioned proposals of ours, insisted on forming only two subcommittees, economic, and social and cultural, at the present stage and limiting the scope of interchange to these spheres.

At the meeting our side patiently explained to the Seoul side the fairness and reasonableness of the proposals advanced by our side, proceeding from the stand to break the stalemate of the talks by all means and find practical steps for improving the north-south relations as early as possible and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in consonance with the idea of the north-south joint statement and the mission of the NSCC and earnestly studied from a broad point of view the proposal of the opposite side and exerted sincere efforts to reach an agreement.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic, as everyone knows, have proposed time and again that the artificial barrier lying between the north and south be pulled down to solve the question of reunification peacefully by the efforts of the Koreans themselves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"All political parties, organizations and individuals should be given freedom of political activities anywhere in north and south Korea, people should be given freedom of seeing the realities of north and south Korea and forming their own judgement, of discussing which way to take for the independence and prosperity of the nation, thereby drawing appropriate conclusions by themselves."

We deem it a precondition for free north-south general election to tear down the barrier between the north and south, fully guarantee the freedom of travel and free activities throughout Korea and completely restore the ties of the nation severed. We consider these problems to be the main tasks of the north-south Confederation.

At the meeting the south Korean side proposed as a principal question that "both sides fully open up their societies to each other" and stressed that "precedence should be given to this for the improvement of the north-south relations."

Our side heartily welcomed this proposal of the south Korean side, considering that it agreed with our consistent stand to pull down the barrier between the north and south at an early date.

To fully open up the societies of the north and south to each other means, in a word, to completely remove all the barriers that divide the territory and split the nation.

To be more exact, it means, above all, to do away with the present state of military confrontation and remove the Military Demarcation Line and allow everyone to freely travel between the north and south without any restriction and control, see the realities as he pleases and judge everything by himself.

It also means to remove the political barrier so that the political parties and public organizations of the north and south can freely hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations and all the political parties, public organizations and individual personages of the north and south can conduct free political activities everywhere in the country and enjoy complete freedom of ideology and political view.

It also means putting a stop to the state of economic and cultural seclusion, effecting unrestricted economic contact and collaboration between the north and south and realizing whatever form of cultural exchange and cooperation.

Besides, it implies that diplomatic barrier is torn down and the north and south jointly advance to the international arena.

If we tear down all the barriers standing between the north and south of our country and the north and south fully open up their societies to each other as the south Korean side proposed, it would, no doubt, create a phase decisively favourable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If things go that way, the question of free meeting and travel of families, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and south and permanent reunion of the separated families, now under discussion between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, will be solved perfectly and the question of realizing mutual collaboration and intercourse between the north and south in all political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields, for which the NSCC works, and of accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will easily be solved.

That is why at the meeting our side readily accepted the proposal of the south Korean side and proposed that both sides take concrete steps to completely and totally open their societies to each other in political and military, economic and cultural, humanitarian and diplomatic spheres.

For this, our side proposed once again to form the five sub-committees, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, as soon as possible for an overall discussion of the question of removing without delay the state of military confrontation, the biggest obstacle lying between the north and south, and realizing complete opening between the two regions of the split country.

At the same time, our side urged the convocation of political negotiations to be attended by political parties, social organisations and personages of all circles of the north and south in order to fully and smoothly settle all these questions.

But, the south Korean side, though it called for "complete opening," actually proposed the measures for restricting its scope to the economic and cultural fields and insisted on setting up only two sub-committees, economic, and social and cultural, in the NSCC and refused to take steps for removing the state of military confrontation, set up the political, military and diplomatic sub-committees and hold political negotiations between the north and south.

When we review the whole course of the third meeting, the difference of views between the two sides may boil down to the problem of whether the two societies are to be opened completely and totally or limitedly and partially.

In other words, our side advocates complete and total opening without any restriction, while the Seoul side advocates limited and partial opening.

As everyone knows, to open the two societies of the north and south to each other is essentially different from opening the door between different countries.

It is not an opening for coexistence between the two states and two societies, but the one for the reunion of the homogeneous nation and for the unity and collaboration between the north and the south and for reunification.

This is the precise bearing of the opening of the two societies which we insist on. It is clear that the opening of the two societies designed for confrontation, competition and coexistence, that is, for split, will not bring anything beneficial to our nation.

We consider that if the two societies are to be opened to each other for the unity, collaboration and reunification in the true sense of the words, they should be opened in all fields, especially, in the political and military domains.

We think that a peace agreement should be concluded, first of all, for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and priority be given to the opening of military field.

When the two societies are opened to each other in all fields, misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south will be removed comprehensively, the north-south relations radically improved and favourable conditions will be created for national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Owing to the difference in the fundamental stands, as mentioned above, no concrete agreement has been made in all items put on the agenda of the meeting. If one truly wants the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he will not oppose the allround opening and, moreover, he should not set a certain stage even in the opening to place restriction on it, we think.

It seems that the south Korean side rejects allround opening, because it clings to the argument "to vanquish or to be vanquished," which is often on their lips. This way of thinking stems from the stand of confrontation. It has nothing to do with the stand for reunification.

We are sorry that no progress has been made at the recent talks too, due to the difference of views, Comrade Pak Sung Chul stressed, and went on:

As the two sides have no objection to opening their societies to each other and this opening is very beneficial to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we will as ever strive for its realization. The south Korean people also aspire after national reunification. They do not want split. We will do everything in our power in accordance with the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunification.

We think the Seoul side, if it really desires full opening of the two societies to each other as it said, must discard the line of confrontation, split and coexistence, and take the stand of unity, collaboration and reunification.

He went on:

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the attitude of the south Korean side towards the talks. As is known, the south Korean side has thrown cold water on the north-south dialogue and incessantly conducted slanderous propaganda against us from the first day of the announcement of the north-south joint statement. We have lumped it with patience and, when its slanderous propaganda was ever more intensified, we gave proper answers to it.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean side blames us for slanderous propaganda like a thief crying "stop thief." This is a very insincere attitude. This will adversely affect the north-south relations, too. We think the south Korean side should be mindful that it can not mislead the fair public opinion of the world with faked-up, groundless accusation against us. The same can be said of the socalled "spy case." The south Korean side, talking about what they call "case," tries to give the false impression that we are involved in it. But, with such fabricated "case" the south Korean authorities can not justify their undemocratic acts in repressing the people's freedom and suppressing the patriots' just struggle.

With regard to the rising international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the establishment of diplomatic relations of our country with an increasing number of countries and its admission into international organizations, the south Korean side has gone so far as to describe it as an intention to cook up "two Koreas." It is clear that this is the blame for the blame's sake or an eccentric logic intended to force us to recognize the south Korean authorities as the only government of Korea.

If the south Korean side really does not want our country becoming "two Koreas," it must not permit itself at such nonsensical accusation but accept our proposal on forming the diplomatic sub-committee as early as possible to enable the north and south to take a joint step in diplomatic domain.

We think that if the south Korean side persists in such insincere and unfair attitude, it is difficult to achieve a proper success in the talks and improve mutual relations. We hope that it will rectify its wrong attitude without fail so that our common cause may make progress.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul answered questions put by reporters.

Third NSCC Meeting Held

The third meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission closed on June 13. It opened in Seoul on June 12 at a time when the entire Korean people were ever more strongly calling for terminating the interference of U.S. imperialism in our internal affairs and accelerating the reunification of the country with the united efforts of the whole nation by widening the scope of the north-south dialogue, upholding the historic April 16 speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Attending the meeting on our side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, acting on behalf of the Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, its Vice-Chairman, Li Wan Gi and Han Ung Sik, its Members; Kim Dok Hyon, its Executive; and the suite and on the south Korean side were Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the NSCC; Chang Gi Yong, its Vice-Chairman, Choe Gyu Ha and Kang In Dok, its Members; Chong Hong Jin, its Executive; and the suite.

At the previous meetings our side put forward the five-point proposal for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and proposals for realizing many-sided collaboration in all fields, political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic, and widening the scope of the north-south dialogue out of the desire to push ahead the north-south dialogue and put an end to national split at the earliest possible date. At the latest meeting, too, our side showed once again our just stand and sincerity to realize as early as possible the country's reunification by the internal efforts of the nation and in a peaceful way by making honest and sincere efforts for faithful implementation of the agreed points mentioned in the north-south joint statement.

The two-day meeting was held in camera.

Sports News

People's Sportsman Li Ho Jun Improves World Record in Air Rifle Shooting

People's Sportsman Li Ho Jun set a new world record in air rifle shooting with 391 points at national sports games.

He scored this success at the shooting contests of the games for "Prize of the Torch of Pochonbo" held in Pyongyang.

Every year such contests take place in our country to celebrate the day (June 4, 1937) when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to Pochonbo and victoriously commanded the battle during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Li Ho Jun, a soldier of the Korean People's Army, carried away a gold medal at the 20th Olympic Games in Munich, becoming the holder of the world's new record in the smallbore rifle prone.

He was awarded the title of People's Sportsman, the title of highest honour for the sportsmen of our country.

Korean Gymnasts Win Cup and Medals in International Gymnastics Tournament

Our men and women gymnasts won a cup and carried off gold and silver medals in the Third "Golden Sands" International Gymnastics Tournament.

In the international gymnastics tournament which was held in Varna, Bulgaria, on June 8 and 10, Korean gymnast Li Song Sop came first with 110.75 points in men's all-round individual and received the cup and the gold medal, and another Korean gymnast Cho Yun Hui obtained the silver medal with 71.85 points in women's all-round individual.

The tournament was participated in by 62 seeded gymnasts from 15 countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Canada, Britain and the United States.

In the men's obligatory programme exercises which took place on June 8 our gymnast Li Song Sop was placed first by topping the individual standings with 55.45 points.

In the competition held on June 10 he also took the first place in rings and horizontal bar and gave a good account of himself in free standings, vault and pommelled horse to come first in all-round individual.

Our girl gymnast Cho Yun Hui who came out as the second on June 8 in the women's obligatory programme exercises was placed first in the women's parallel bars on June 10 and placed second in all-round individual.

In the competitions Korean gymnasts fully demonstrated the *Juche*-based sports skill and indomitable fighting spirit which they had cultivated through day-to-day training, keeping deep in mind the teachings of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on physical culture and sports.

EDITORIAL

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, Get Out of S. Korea at Once, Taking All Lethal Weapons Along

Twenty three years have passed since the U.S. imperialists ignited the criminal war of aggression against the Korean people.

Our people have a deadly hatred and enmity to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their sworn enemy, who brought untold misfortunes and sufferings on them and committed horrible war atrocities unpardonable for all ages.

Having occupied south Korea after World War II, the U.S. imperialists fell to carrying out their premeditated plan for Korean aggression. They strove hard to make south Korean society fascist, reinforced their puppet army on a big scale and incessantly committed armed provocations against the northern half of the DPRK in the areas along the 38th Parallel.

They also expanded and fully equipped their ground, naval and air forces stationed in Japan, turned her into a military and supply base for an aggressive war against Korea and quickly revitalized her war industry.

Moreover, with a view to covering up their brigandish nature as aggressors and shifting the responsibility for a war on to our Republic, they plotted to bring to the UN a spurious document accusing north Korea of having launched an armed attack and even worked out a "draft resolution."

With these elaborate arrangements, they launched a surprise attack against the northern half of the DPRK on June 25, 1950.

They hurled in the Korean front huge armed forces—their own aggression army and the troops of their 15 satellite countries and the "ROK" army—altogether more than two million strong, brought in over 73 million tons of war supplies, eleven times as much as consumed in the Pacific War, and mobilized large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment.

The American barbarians destroyed our peaceable towns and villages by indiscriminate bombing and shelling and slaughtered guiltless people at random. During the three-year-long war the U.S. air pirates poured 18 bombs per square kilometre of the northern half of the Republic on an average. In Pyongyang alone, 428,700 bombs or one per head of the population were dropped. And 85 per cent of their total flights were directed to ravaging our peaceful cities and villages and massacring inhabitants. This is enough to show what barbarous and vile methods of warfare the U.S. aggressors employed in Korea.

They committed without hesitation such a towering crime as to use bacteriological and chemical weapons.

In the 45 days of their occupation of Sinchon County the U.S. beasts massacred over 35,000 people or one-fourth of its total population and that by most brutal methods.

But, they were compelled to kneel down before the Korean people who had fought as one for freedom and independence of their country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

By bringing the Fatherland Liberation War to great victory, our people humbled the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the strongest power in the world, exploded the myth about their mightiness and put them on the decline.

After the ceasefire, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, instead of drawing a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the war, tried as ever to fulfil their aggressive ambition against our country. They viciously machinated to trigger off another war of aggression in Korea, keeping south Korea under their occupation and hampering Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

It is a known fact that the U.S. imperialists sent their armed spy ship "Pueblo" to intrude deep into our territorial waters and perpetrate a gross provocation and, even before the ink of their signature on the letter of apology for this intrusion dried, sent the large spy plane "EC-121" deep into our territorial air to commit hostile acts, thereby aggravating the situation.

They kept their armed forces of aggression more than 50,000 strong in south Korea and reinforced them, while misleading the world public opinion under the spurious slogans of "peace," "negotiation," and "détente".

Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they manoeuvred to justify their occupation of south Korea, clamouring for the maintenance of the "relative balance of strength." They palavered that they would faithfully observe their commitments to south Korea even though the north-south talks were under way and that "the United States will not reduce its troops stationed in south Korea" and it "will continue to further the plan for modernization of the south Korean army." They also blared that "the efforts for détente" through the north-south talks in Korea "are not contradictory" to the U.S. policy for "military aid to the ROK and the continued presence of the UN forces there."

They have given increased "military aid" to south Korea, shipped modern weapons of various types and combat equipment into it and expanded their military bases there, raving that the armament increase in south Korea is an "effective method" of backing up the south in its dialogue with the north and that "the United States must help south Korea to keep her in a strong position."

At the same time, in order to create a war atmosphere they have frantically staged one war exercise after another in all parts of south Korea.

They have also frequently violated the Armistice Agreement in all sections of the Demilitarized Zone by firing guns and rifles at the northern half of the Republic and committing various other provocations.

During the six months from the day of announcement of the north-south joint statement to December 31 last year alone the number of their military provocations reached 7,407.

It is obvious that these vicious and criminal war manoeuvres perpetrated at a time when the north-south dialogue is in progress for independent and peaceful national reunification are designed to hamper Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and achieve their aim of invading the whole of Korea at all costs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all the miseries of our nation and the main obstacle to the reunification of our country, and constitute a constant source of war in Korea." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 18.)

The ending of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism towards Korea and the immediate withdrawal of its aggressor troops from south Korea are essential for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists have no reason or excuse for staying on in south Korea since there is no foreign troops in the northern half of our Republic and we have no intention to threaten anyone.

Their aggressor troops must take off the helmets of the "UN forces" and pull out of south Korea immediately. At the same time, the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a foul tool of the U.S. imperialists for aggression, must be dissolved without delay.

The cause of peaceful national reunification will be realized with ease if they withdraw from south Korea at once, taking all their lethal weapons and combat equipment with them.

With no amount of war manoeuvres can they break the determined will of our people to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Our people will keep up their energetic struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, attain independent and peaceful national reunification and hasten the final victory of the Korean revolution, uniting with all the peace-loving people of the world under the revolutionary banner of anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

We firmly believe that all the progressive people and anti-imperialist forces will intensify their dynamic joint struggle on a world-wide scale to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and will express active support to and solidarity with our people's just struggle to achieve independent and peaceful national reunification.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people who fight on, united closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Japanese Authorities Must Stop Their Suppression of Korean Citizens in Japan

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on June 17 a statement denouncing group assaults of Japanese delinquent students on Korean students in Japan.

The statement points out that on June 12 over 20 students of the Kokushikan University and the high school attached to it made at the Takadanobaba Railway Station, Tokyo, a group assault on students of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School who were on their way home together with their teacher and severely injured seven of them and that similar cases are being reported in an unbroken chain.

The statement says:

Such group assault committed by Japanese hooligans on Korean students in Japan under the direct wirepulling of the Japanese reactionaries is an intolerable challenge to the 600,000 Koreans in Japan and a wanton violation of international law and human rights.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people bitterly denounce with surging indignation the criminal acts of the Japanese reactionaries against Korean students in Japan.

The recent assault on Korean students in Japan is by no means accidental; it is a part of the organized and premeditated conspiratorial manoeuvres engineered by the Japanese reactionaries with a foul political aim, the statement notes, and continues:

According to the announcement of the Japanese authorities, the cases of violence against Korean students in Japan reached 268 between 1971 and 1972 and numbered 56 this year.

The statement calls attention to the fact that these assaults have been committed more frequently at a time when the Japanese government is trying the hardest to railroad the fascist evil bill "immigration bill" through the diet with the aim of suppressing and stamping out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Pointing out that villainous Japanese students chanted "Kill Koreans" and "Koreans, go home" and other national chauvinistic slogans each time when they committed group assaults and that the Japanese police authorities treated the victims as assaulters, the statement stresses:

All these facts clearly show that assaults on Korean students in Japan are committed under the aegis of the Japanese police authorities and under the national discrimination policy of the Japanese authorities toward the Korean nationals in Japan and their hostile policy toward the DPRK.

The group assaults on Korean students in Japan can never be tolerated both in the light of the extent of its danger and in the light of the ardent aspiration of the Japanese people for the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Japan.

It is an unavoidable legal obligation and moral responsibility for the Japanese government to guarantee the Korean compatriots, youth and students in Japan human rights and democratic, national rights.

The Japanese authorities must discontinue at once all the suppressive moves against the Korean citizens, youth and students in Japan, severely punish the criminals involved in the recent assault and take at once relevant measures against the recurrence of similar cases.

The Japanese authorities must give up their hostile policy toward the DPRK, fully guarantee democratic, national rights to the Korean citizens in Japan and withdraw forthwith the "immigration bill."

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will never tolerate the Japanese authorities' persecution and suppressive moves against the Korean citizens, youth and students in Japan and will resolutely struggle to the end to defend their democratic, national rights, the statement concludes.

Anti-Imperialist, Independent Nigeria

100-odd-year-long colonial rule by the foreign imperialists and 3-year-long civil war brought a terrible misfortune on the Nigerian people.

The valiant Nigerian people, however, unfolded a vigorous struggle to restore the ruined economy and build the national industry and have achieved much success in their struggle.

In recent years more than 1,000 light industry factories were newly built in different parts of the country and caustic soda factories, polyethylene factories, oil refineries and many other heavy industry factories are now under construction.

With the building of numerous processing factories, colonial one-sidedness has been eliminated considerably in industry.

In particular, the oil extractive industry, one of the key branches of Nigeria's economy, is developing rapidly.

The output of crude oil has increased from 13.5 million tons in 1965 to 100 million tons today.

Marked progress has also been made in the textile industry. Two textile mills were newly constructed in 1971 and 6 textile mills erected later. As a result, the textile output is on the increase every year.

At present the Nigerian government is augmenting state investments in the major spheres of the national economy according to the Four-Year Plan for Economic Development and is taking a series of important measures for the development of the national industry.

In foreign relations, the Nigerian government has taken resolute steps against imperialism and colonialism.

In 1970 the Nigerian government adopted a decisive measure to expel from Nigeria the U.S.-British imperialists who plotted to overthrow the government in collusion with the reactionary forces at home. The following year, it promulgated a law on erecting the state oil companies and placed under government control most of the stocks of foreign monopolies.

The Nigerian government and people are fighting against the machinations of the imperialists and colonialists to invade the neighbouring countries.

When the Portuguese colonialists conducted armed invasion against Guinea with the backing of U.S. imperialism, the Nigerian government gave active support to the Guinean people in their anti-Portuguese struggle.

In response to the call of General Yukubu Gowon, the Nigerian government and people are now carrying on a dynamic struggle "to put an end to colonial rule in the African continent."

The anti-imperialist, independent struggle of the Nigerian government and people are enlisting support and sympathy of the African people and hundreds of millions of justice-loving people the world over.

Kim Dong Ok

Acts of Undermining Dialogue

The south Korean authorities are now continuing their malicious smear campaign against us under the slogan "opposition to abuses and slanders," in violation of the agreement on refraining from slandering and vilifying the opposite side, an agreement reaffirmed between the two sides with the third meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission at hand.

On June 11, in a "comment" related to the third meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, south Korea's "Radio Social Education" slandered us, saying that we were "trying to undermine the dialogue." It pointed out that we "slung mud" at them in connection with the "martyrs' day" and that we manoeuvred to "shove off" the responsibility for the Korean war (the war provoked by U.S. imperialism on June 25, 1950—Ed.) on to them. It continued with its mud-slinging on the 12th, too.

In an "editorial" carried in its evening edition of the 12th, **Tonga Ilbo** attempted to shift the blame for abuses and slanders on to us, saying that we "cannot discriminate between calumny and criticism" and that we "use all sorts of abusive language violating the July 4 joint statement." In an 'editorial" of its morning issue **Choson Ilbo** recklessly defamed us on the 13th using violent language. It said that we committed such "provocative acts" and "counter-propaganda" as "shooting incident on the ceasefire line," "the spy cases" and "slander on the south through radio and publications." It went so far as to blare that our realistic and reasonable proposals for national reunification are "infeasible" and "propagandistic."

The June 13 evening editions of **Chungang Ilbo, Kyonghyang Sinmun** and **Sina Ilbo** printed "editorials" all together and harped on the same string in maliciously slandering us.

From the evening of the 12th to the 13th when the delegation of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission and its suite were staying in Seoul, south Korea's T.V. put on the screen three times the "anti-communist" film "Tallae" aimed at debasing the lofty political and moral traits of our People's Army men.

This smear campaign is a perfidious act violating the north-south joint statement and the reaffirmed agreement between the two sides on refraining from slandering and vilifying the opposite side and it is an unbearable mockery of and unpardonable challenge to our people and the world peace-loving peoples who are desirous of peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean authorities launched the smear campaign at the time when the third meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was in progress in Seoul. This is a premeditated provocative act to impede the progress of the dialogue and shift the blame on to us.

The south Korean authorities are opposed to the materialization of our patriotic and realistic proposals for the country's reunification and have brought the north-south dialogue to a standstill to realize their avaricious desire—to oppose reunification, perpetuate the split, "build up strength" and achieve the "unification by prevailing over communism" with the backing of U.S. imperialism. Their smear campaign is a brazen-faced act to "justify" their treacherous stand and shove off the responsibility on to us.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean rulers' preposterous vilifications and provocations against us are evoking resentment among our people and People's Army and creating a tension with dialogue, after all. This act will only help produce an atmosphere of fighting rather than an atmosphere of reunification."

The south Korean authorities' frenzied smear campaign against us is an intolerable, criminal act to undermine the atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity, aggravate tension and turn the situation into what it was before the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

The south Korean authorities cannot deceive any one with their vicious smear campaign which runs counter to the desire of the nation and the trend of the times. It will only excite the world people's denunciation and ridicule and hasten their isolation and ruin.

Hong Su Il

South Korea Becomes Japan's Industrial Base

According to a foreign news dispatch, the recent issue of the U.S. paper **Christian Science Monitor** reviewed the ever more intensified infiltration of south Korea by the Japanese monopoly capitalists.

Referring to the drastic increase of the investments of Japanese monopolies in south Korea, the paper pointed out: south Korea is being converted rapidly into an industrial base of Japan. Japan's investments in south Korea have swelled to the extent of saturation. The amount approved by the Japanese government in the first quarter of this year is 103 million dollars.

Noting that such a growth of investments made Japan outstrip the United States in the amount of investments in south Korea, the paper said that investments have so far been made mainly in the electronics and fibre industries but the sphere of investments has been extended these days.

What is noteworthy in this regard, the paper observed, is the fact that Japan contemplates to erect in south Korea an oil refinery worth 1,000 million dollars, which belongs to the industrial branch causing serious pollution. The aim is to refine imported crude oil by employing cheap labour on the spot and even exercise control over the supply of petroleum to south Korea.

Besides, the Toyoda and Nissan automobile companies are now thrashing out the plan for construction of automobile plants in south Korea, and the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. has already penetrated into the domain of shipbuilding under the signboard of "technical aid."

Then, the paper explained the reason why Japanese monopoly capitalists are making inroads into south Korea on an extensive scale.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists also calculate that they can get larger profits when they undertake in south Korea the manufacture of products for export to the United States since the alteration of currency value in the capitalist world has resulted in a marked depreciation of monetary value in south Korea and that they can use south Korea's huge manpower as they please, paying low wages equivalent to only one fifth of the Japanese workers'.

At the same time, in Japan the prices for sites for factories keep skyrocketing and greater burdens are required than in south Korea in respect of the payment of wages and particularly the people often stage protest demonstrations demanding the elimination of the phenomenon of dangerous pollution. That is why the Japanese monopoly capitalists continue to worm their way into south Korea, trying to find the way out in their infiltration.

South Korean Women Workers at Japanese Monopoly Company Walk Out

Some 300 south Korean women workers hired at a Japanese monopoly capitalist company in Kumi-up, Sonsan County, North Kyongsang Province, south Korea, recently called a strike in protest against the violation of the human rights by the Japanese capitalists, according to a report from Seoul.

The Japanese company owner and Japanese clerks have persecuted and insulted the Korean workers. The women workers gave vent to anti-Japanese sentiments, unable to endure this any longer.

The strikers demanded an immediate end to the violation of human rights and put forward a five-point demand including a 17 per cent increase of their basic wages and payment of allowances.

This mass struggle of the women workers demonstrated to the full their firm resolution not to tolerate the unlimited exploitation, plunder, national insult and persecution by the Japanese militarists.

U.S. Imperialism—Ignitor of the Korean War

June 25 is the first day of the "Month of the Anti U.S. Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of the U S Imperialist Aggressor Army from South Korea" Greeting the month, we deem it necessary to review how U S imperialism made preparations for a war against Korea and unleashed it 23 years ago. The need is especially keenly felt because the U.S. imperialists have not yet given up their wild design of occupying the whole of Korea, because they are still keeping south Korea under their military occupation and hampering Korea's peaceful reunification and because they are aggravating the tension in Korea and stepping up their preparations for a new war.

Careful Preparations

President Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

"The U.S. imperialists finished the conversion of south Korea into their base for aggression in the Far East, into a military strategic base, before 1950 and unleashed an aggressive war by starting the armed invasion against our country in June that year." ("On Our Revolution and the Task of the People's Army." Korean ed., pp. 14-15.)

From the first days of their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursued an insidious aim to invade the whole of Korea and then Asia, using it as the stepping-stone.

As early as 1945 they, with the help of the "MacArthur headquarters" in Japan, started mapping out a plan of military operation for invading the northern half of the Republic, in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists who were well experienced in Korean aggression. They made war preparations on a full scale after rigging up a puppet government in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggression army paper **Stars and Stripes** wrote in September 1948: "In order to occupy north Korea we need 100,000 well-equipped troops."

While intensifying the combat training of the puppet army which had swollen to over 100,000, the U.S. imperialists offered a huge amount of "military aid" to it to help improve its equipment. In 1949, they provided it with weapons worth 190 million dollars.

Meanwhile, they made frequent armed attacks against the northern half along the 38th Parallel.

They launched big armed thrusts in the direction of Yanggu and Yangyang of Kangwon Province in January and February 1949 mobilizing some 1,500 puppet troops, and between May and July that year, in the areas of Mt. Songak-san in Jangpung County and Ongjin of Hwanghae Province, with over 10,000 troops and in October the same year, in the area of Mt. Unpa-san in Byoksong County, Hwanghae Province.

In 1949 alone, the cases of such armed attacks numbered 1,836.

The New York Herald Tribune wrote in its issue of August 5, 1949: "One of the conspicuous points in the south Korean army is the open desire for advance to north Korea."

On October 21, 1949, at a press interview held on a U.S. warship anchoring in Inchon harbour, the puppet Syngman Rhee spoke boastfully: "We can occupy Pyongyang within three days."

In the beginning of 1950, the U.S. imperialists hurried with their final preparation for a Korean war.

On January 26, 1950 they concluded the socalled "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence and Aid Agreement" with the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, which furnished them with a pretext for "legally" entering an aggressive war to be unleashed in the future. In order to conceal the truth about the aggressive war against Korea, in March that year they formed the socalled "military supervisory team" under the "UN Commission on Korea," a recognized instrument of the U.S. imperialists for aggression.

They reinforced their armed forces in the Far East and set up the Far East Command to direct the battles through "a single channel."

Everything Was Ready

In his testimony made at the U.S. House Appropriation Committee on May 9, 1950, Johnson, Chief of the "E.C.A." office in south Korea, said that "100,000 men and officers of the south Korean army equipped with U S. weapons and trained by Americans wound up their preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

Now the only thing for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to do was to fire the blasting fuse.

Dulles, the notorious warmonger, flew into south Korea with this "mission" on June 17, 1950.

He made an "inspection" of the areas along the 38th Parallel on June 18, finally "checked up" the "northern expedition" plan, and instigated his stooges to a war. He clamoured: "The U.S. is ready to render both material and moral aid to south Korea fighting against communism." (UP, June 19, 1950.)

Meanwhile, at the second emergency meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff held in Tokyo on June 18 with the participation of the U.S. brass hats, a "new necessary and active policy" was worked out and "the order to dispatch up-to-date bombers to the Far East was issued." **(New York Post**, June 28, 1950.)

Dulles, back in Japan from south Korea, had a talk with the murderer MacArthur and then said before the journalists that "a positive action" would be taken "to maintain peace in the Far East." **(New York Times**, June 22, 1950.)

The U.S. journalist, I.F. Stone, wrote that the "positive action" mentioned by Dulles was "the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25." ("The Hidden History of the Korean War.")

Following his master's instruction, Syngman Rhee puppet issued "Combat Order No. 29" for "starting an attack all at once at five on June 25" along the whole areas of the 38th Parallel. The enemy thus launched the armed invasion on June 25. They crossed the 38th Parallel and advanced one or two kilometres into the areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The DPRK Government demanded immediate cessation of the reckless aggressive action.

But, the enemy sought to further expand the armed invasion.

This is how the U.S. imperialists triggered off the Korean war.

Sinister Design

President Kim Il Sung said in regard to the aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in unleashing the war:

"The aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in egging the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique on to ignite a civil war in Korea and in carrying on the armed invasion of Korea is not only to occupy Korea and reduce the Korean people to their colonial slaves. They had a sinister design to occupy our country and enslave all the Asian peoples, using Korea as their military stragetic base and, further, to conquer the whole world." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Writings*, Vol. III, Korean ed., 1953, pp. 217-218.)

In 1950 the U.S. imperialists were faced with the most serious crisis in their colonial rule over south Korea.

Inspired by a great success achieved by the people in the northern half of the Republic in their struggle for creating a new life, the south Korean people waged a more resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. The puppet army units often came over to the side of the people when they were sent out to suppress the people's struggle. The anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean people developed into an armed struggle in different places. The resulting political chaos, coupled with serious economic crisis, shook U.S. imperialist colonial rule in south Korea to its foundation.

Even Acheson, the then U.S. Secretary of State, cried out, "Without the U.S. aid the south Korean government will collapse within two or three months." ("Keesing's Contemporary Archives," Oct. 1949, ed., p. 222.)

Anyone could see the collapse of Syngman Rhee puppet regime was imminent. It would signify the crumbling of U.S. imperialist colonial rule in south Korea.

Hence, the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war against the DPRK, as a last resort, in desperate attempt to ward off the crisis in their colonial rule in south Korea and realize their ambition for dominating the whole of Korea.

Another important factor which made them ignite the war in June 1950 was that the United States was caught up in a whirlwind of an unprecedented economic panic.

The U.S. economy, which had suffered from serious depression since 1948, was threatened with a destructive panic in 1950.

In the first year of the crisis, production slump became worse than in the 1929-1933 panic. The mouthpieces of the U.S. monopolies openly clamoured that a new war would be necessary for keeping off the crisis.

In May 1950 the "New York Journal of Commerce" wrote, "There is every ground to believe the administration is preparing a new big injector to vitalize the economy."

The "new big injector" meant precisely an aggressive war that the U.S. imperialists would start in Korea to feed up the American billionaires.

Still another important factor that brought the U.S. imperialist aggressors to unleash the Korean war is connected with the total bankruptcy of their post-war foreign policy designed to realize their wild dream of world conquest.

Political and economic might of the socialist countries in the post-war years rapidly increased, despite the U.S. imperialists' vicious splitting and subversive machinations and blockade policy against them. The U.S. imperialists' monopoly of atomic bombs ended in 1949.

Their policy to stamp out the national-liberation movement went amiss alike everywhere. In particular, their policy of aggression in Asia was totally falling through.

The triumph of revolution in Korea, Viet Nam and China shook the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression to its very foundation. The flames of national liberation fiercely flared up in Africa and Latin America, too.

The machination of the U.S. imperialists to subjugate the capitalist world politically and economically met with resistance.

Strong oppositions were voiced against their manoeuvre to subordinate and lord it over West European capitalist countries through the notorious "Truman Doctrine" and the aggressive "Marshall Plan," coated with the so-called "economic aid," and a crevice appeared in the "NATO Bloc" forcibly rigged up on the ridiculous pretext of encountering the "communist threat."

The U.S. imperialists lamented that "the situation has already upset the timetable of 'cold war.'" (Japanese paper **Asahi Shimbun**, Apr. 18, 1950.)

The U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea in a frantic attempt to save their internal and external policies from the crisis and to realize their ambition of world conquest.

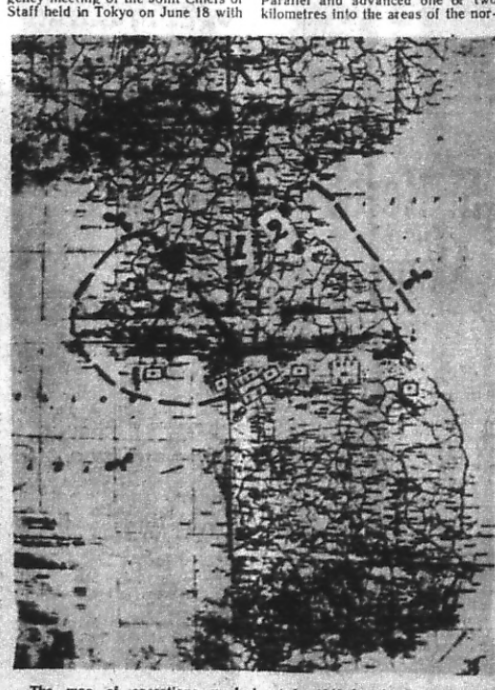
It was not accidental that U.S. military critic Baldwin said: "The moment the United States entered the 'hot war' in Korea, the course of history changed. The history of tomorrow depends on a result of the Korean war."

In the Korean war, however, the U.S. imperialists suffered an ignominious military defeat unprecedented in their history and went along a downward path. They brought their knees before the Korean people to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement at the very place where they had launched the aggressive war.

U.S. imperialism must draw due lessons from this defeat and get out of south Korea immediately and unconditionally, taking their aggressive armed forces with them.

This is a unanimous demand of the world peace-loving people marking the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle."

Dulles, the notorious U.S. warmonger, approves the plan for armed attack on the northern half of the Republic after making a final check-up on it during his inspection of the areas along the 38th Parallel on June 18, 1950



The map of operations worked out in 1949 by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to invade the northern half of the Republic

GLIMPSES OF S. KOREA

No Job for Those without Security Money

Pak Mu Il aged 35, a former employee of a movie company in Pusan, spent all his fortune last year on his sick family. But for all this, his old mother died after a month long suffering from a disease and his eldest daughter also died of bronchitis. His wife was also gone owing to liver and lung troubles which had kept her bed-ridden for eight months. So, he went to Seoul in search of a means of living.

He hunted for a job for three months without missing a single want ad. At times he passed examinations. But he was refused as he was unable to deposit security money. (South Korean paper **Taehan Ilbo**, Feb. 5, 1973.)

Offers to Sell an Eyeball to Pay Debt

A 30-year-old man, who had run into a heavy debt while trying to give medical treatment to his ailing father, offered to sell one of his eyeballs in order to pay off his debt.

He is Li Hwa Sin, a breadwinner with nine dependants living in Sanjong-dong of Mokpo, South Cholla Province. His father had suffered from a chronical disease for 14 years. This caused him such a large debt that he had to pay 18,000 won for monthly interest alone. But with his meagre salary which was not enough to feed his large family, he could hardly pay even the interest. His poor father died in the end. Pressed hard and finding no way of clearing off the debt, Li made up his mind to sell one of his eyeballs. (South Korean paper **Taehan Ilbo**, Feb. 5, 1973.)

Sells Blood Eight Times in Two Months

Choe Do Mun, 26-year-old man, used to be a farm hand till the age of 18. A few years ago he quit his native village in Uiryong County, South Kyongsang Province, and came to Pusan, where he worked as a briquet carrier and then as an assistant driver. In the meantime he saved up some money. But two years ago he was swindled out of it by a crook who made a false promise of getting him a driver's license.

That landed him in great difficulties. In the beginning of last year he got married and soon became the father of a daughter. His wife, struck with eclampsia, was put in a hospital and escaped death barely. Having paid heavy medical expense, he found himself in a rented room without even a bowlful of rice to eat. He had no steady job nor skill. So he was compelled to sell his blood eight times in two months from December last year. Now he thinks it unavoidable to sell some more in order to feed his little daughter bitterly crying at her mother's dry breast. (South Korean paper **Pusan Ilbo**, Feb. 23, 1973.)

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13014-374111